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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/526,259	03/01/2005	Werner Arts	P1962	7054
24739 7590 09/05/2007 CENTRAL COAST PATENT AGENCY, INC 3 HANGAR WAY SUITE D WATSONVILLE, CA 95076			EXAMINER WALLENHORST, MAUREEN	
			ART UNIT 1743	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/05/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/526,259

Applicant(s)

ARTS ET AL.

Examiner

Maureen M. Wallenhorst

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

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1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

2. The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because: The title of the invention in the declaration is not the same as the title of the invention given on the first page of the specification. In addition, the declaration fails to claim priority to PCT/EP03/09702 under 35 USC 120.

3. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1 and 2 are indefinite since the claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. For example, on line 4 of claim 1 and line 2 of claim 2, the phrase "characterized in that" is not normally used in U.S. claim terminology. Claim 1 should be rewritten in the format of a preamble followed by a transitional phrase such as "comprising" or "consisting of", and then followed by the specific steps of the method. On line 1 of claim 1, the full meanings for the abbreviations "TOD" and "COD" should be recited. On line 6 of claim 1, the phrase "the upper region" lacks antecedent basis.

On line 2 of claim 2, the phrase "the lower end" lacks antecedent basis.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB 1,439,469 in view of Arts et al (EP 1,055,927).

GB 1,439,469 teaches of a method for the pyrolytic analysis of aqueous liquids in order to determine the total oxygen demand (TOD) of the liquids. The method comprises the steps of injecting into a combustion furnace a sample of an aqueous liquid, such as sewage waste water, together with a carrier gas, and heating the sample in the furnace to a temperature from 1000 to 1200°C in the absence of a catalyst. Total oxygen demand is measured by determining the

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decrease in free oxygen content of the carrier gas during combustion of the sample, and comparing the concentration of free oxygen in the carrier gas both before and after the combustion process. In contrast to conventional furnaces, the combustion furnace taught by the GB patent works in the absence of a catalyst. The high temperature range at which the sample is combusted in the furnace (i.e. 1000-1200<sup>0</sup>C) ensures that all of the hydrocarbon compounds are completely burnt to form carbon dioxide. See lines 84-90 on page 1, lines 1-26 and 117-122 on page 2, and lines 20-37 on page 3 of GB 1,439,469. The GB patent fails to teach that the combustion chamber is vertically oriented, and that salts in the aqueous sample are removed at the lower end of the combustion chamber.

Arts et al (EP 1,055,927) teach of a method and device for the decomposition of an aqueous liquid sample in order to determine the total content of organic carbon (TOC) therein. The method comprises the steps of passing a sample of aqueous waste water into a combustion chamber that is vertically oriented, and heating the sample to a temperature between 1000 and 1200<sup>0</sup>C without the presence of a catalyst. Arts et al also teach that any salt components in the sample are removed at the lower end of the vertically oriented combustion chamber. See the abstract, English language translation and Figure 1 of Arts et al.

Based upon a combination of GB 1,439,469 and Arts et al, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to vertically orient the combustion chamber taught by GB 1,439,469 since Arts et al teach that such a configuration is normally used for the combustion of an aqueous waste water sample, and facilitates the passage of the products of combustion to a detector. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to remove any salts in the aqueous sample combusted using the method and

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apparatus taught by GB 1,439,469 at the lower end of the combustion chamber since Arts et al teach that it is advantageous to remove contaminating salts in a combusted aqueous waste water sample so as to achieve accurate detection results.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Please make note of: Teal et al, Pilz and DE 4412778, which all teach of different methods for determining oxygen demand in an aqueous sample involving combustion.

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9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maureen M. Wallenhorst whose telephone number is 571-272-1266. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden, can be reached on 571-272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Maureen M. Wallenhorst  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1743

mmw

August 23, 2007

*Maureen M. Wallenhorst*  
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